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=> d his full

     (FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:40:23 ON 10 SEP 2005)
                DEL HIS
L1            18 SEA ABB=ON   PLU=ON   (ETHOXYLATE(W)ALKYL(W)PHENOL OR NONYLPHENOX
                   Y(W)POLY(W)ETHYLENEOXY(W)ETHANOL OR OCTYLPHENOXY(W)POLY(W)ETHYL
                   ENEOXY(W)ETHANOL)
L2             4 SEA ABB=ON   PLU=ON   L1 AND PIGMENT


=> d 1-4 bib abs
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APPLICANT

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:570222 CAPLUS
DN 143:98983
TI Process for conditioning azo **pigments** with surfactants of **ethoxylate alkyl phenols**
IN Sung, Edward H.; Robertson, George H.; Velasquez, Humberto A.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005139128	A1	20050630	US 2003-751162	20031231
WO 2005065298	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43589	20041229

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-751162 A 20031231

AB A process for conditioning an organic azo **pigment** comprises the steps of: (a) preparing an aqueous slurry of an azo **pigment** in the presence of a surfactant of **ethoxylate alkyl phenols** (e.g., **nonylphenoxy poly(ethyleneoxy)ethanol**) and an alkali (e.g., NaOH); and (b) heating the slurry at a temperature above about 70° resulting in conditioned organic azo **pigment**. The azo **pigment** is selected from the group consisting of naphthol reds, monoazo yellows, monoazo oranges, diarylide yellows and diarylide oranges. The conditioned azo **pigment** is useful for printing inks and coating such as solvent-based paints, water-based paints, and enamel-based paints.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1999:557744 CAPLUS
DN 131:171597
TI Universal coloring compositions
IN Goebel, Junghanns Carlo; Pagnoni, Angelo
PA J Colors S.p.A., Italy
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 937760	A1	19990825	EP 1998-202865	19980827
	EP 937760	B1	20040225		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	IT 1298440	B1	20000110	IT 1998-MI350	19980223
	AT 260324	E	20040315	AT 1998-202865	19980827
	PT 937760	T	20040630	PT 1998-202865	19980827
	ES 2215271	T3	20041001	ES 1998-202865	19980827
PRAI	IT 1998-MI350	A	19980223		

AB Universal coloring paste compns. comprise **pigments**, dispersants and solvents, the dispersants are polymeric dispersants chosen from copolymers based on polyurethanes or polyacrylates functionalized with amine groups, and their solns. These compns. are particularly suitable for mixing with a wide range of resinous paint bases, in the preparation of colored paints.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1970:68303 CAPLUS
DN 72:68303
TI Linseed oil-in-water emulsion paint with improved physical properties
IN Princen, Lambertus H.
PA United States Dept. of Agriculture
SO U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3488202	A	19700106	US 1967-641421	19670518
PRAI US 1967-641421	A	19670518		

AB From 0.77 to 2.34% of a fatty quaternary ammonium emulsifier (I) and 0.31-1.14% of a nonionic emulsifier (II) are used in the preparation of a linseed oil-in-H2O emulsion paint having good shelf stability, mildew resistance, and redispersibility and whose dry coatings show no damage from 24 hr of H2O immersion. I may be a C16-18 alkyl trimethyl and (or) C16-18 dialkyl dimethylammonium chloride and is used in an amount of 0.575-1.46% exclusive of the vehicle. II may be an equal mixture of sorbitan trioleate and **nonylphenoxy poly(ethyleneoxy)ethanol**. Thus, an aqueous phase containing Arquad 2HT-75 (an aqueous iso-PrOH solution of a cationic dialkyldimethylammonium chloride in which the alkyl groups are C 18 and C16 in a 3:1 ratio) 5.2, Tween 60 [poly(oxyethylene) sorbitan monostearate] emulsifier 2.1, ethylene glycol 13.0, and distilled H2O 241 g was mixed with 134 g of an oil phase containing Pb naphthenate 2.23, Co naphthenate 1.15, and nonbodied linseed oil 96%. Ten g of distilled H2O was added and the whole emulsified in a Lourdes Volumixer at 800 rpm at 50°. After being allowed to cream overnight, the lower layer was transferred to a mixing bowl and then stirred while slowly adding TiO2 180, ZnO 90, and hydroxyethyl cellulose 15 g. When the mixture was completely smooth, the creamed upper layer was added again and the mass mixed to provide a final emulsion paint having a nonleaching pH of 6.9. The finished paint contained linseed oil 19.1, TiO2 26.7, ZnO 13.3, a cationic emulsifier 0.77, a nonionic emulsifier 0.31, ethylene glycol 1. 92, 24% Pb and 6% Co naphthenates in a hydrocarbon solvent (drier solution) 0.67, hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.22, and H2O 37% by weight Triplicate films 5 mils thick were painted on 3 + 6-in. clean glass plates and permitted to air dry for 15, 20, and 30 min. The films dried for 15 min showed considerable damage from falling water, but those dried for at least 20 min were not damaged or loosened by its impact or chemical action. Other film replicates that had been permitted to dry in air for 24 hr and then immersed in water for 24 hr revealed absolutely no damage or loosening of the films. By comparison, films identically prepared with 2 com. available linseed oil emulsion paints and subjected to identical air drying and water immersion showed small blisters and even disintegration. After 12 months' storage, the above paint formulation showed little separation of **pigments** and was dispersed readily by hand mixing. A bodied linseed oil emulsion paint prepared by using the ingredients of this invention can be used to prepare films that resist the cascading effect of water after only 15 min of drying. By using a 1.5:1 mixture of dialkyldimethyl- and alkyltrimethylammonium chloride, a linseed oil emulsion paint was obtained that could be used to prepare films resistant to cascading water after 30 min drying.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:79409 CAPLUS
DN 70:79409
TI Stabilization of liquid detergents
AU Grifo, Richard A.
CS Cent. Res. Lab., GAF Corp., New York, NY, USA
SO Detergent Age (1968), 5(10), 23-5
CODEN: DTGAAS; ISSN: 0096-0063
DT Journal
LA English
AB A Me vinyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer (I) is used as a stabilizer for heavy-duty liquid detergent formulations with a high solids content. A stabilized cold water liquid laundry detergent was prepared by dissolving 1% of an aqueous solution of 1% **nonylphenoxy poly(ethyleneoxy)ethanol** (II) containing 75% ethylene oxide in 31.1% H2O and heating the solution to 85°. I (0.99%) was added, followed by 1.8% of a 50% KOH solution A fluorescent brightener and a sulfonated ester brightener were premixed as a 10% slurry and added to give 1.2 and 0.8%, resp. A low-viscosity CM-cellulose was then added to give 0.5% followed by 1% of a blue **pigment**, 10% of a 36% Na silicate solution, 10% II containing 65% ethylene oxide, and 41.6% of a 60% solution of K4P2O7.3H2O. The final composition had a 41.17% solids content, a d. of 1.3, a pH of 12, and a Brookfield viscosity of 800 cp. at 25° and was stable on storage for 1 week at 68 or 120°F. on centrifugation at 500 rpm. for 100 min. and at 4300 rpm. for 30 min. and through 4 freeze-thaw cycles of 0-80°F. NaOH and anhydrous Na2SiO3 were used in similar formulations prepared as dishwashing detergents. Fabrics washed in the detergent were tested for brightness and dishes were observed for spots and streaking after machine washing.

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=> => d que l7 stat
L3             8 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("SUNG EDWARD"/AU OR "SUNG
                 EDWARD H"/AU)
L4            51 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ROBERTSON GEORGE H"/AU
L5             3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("VELASQUEZ HUMBERTO"/AU OR
                 "VELASQUEZ HUMBERTO A"/AU)
L6            52 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR L4 OR L5
L7            14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND PIGMENT


=> d 1-14 bib abs
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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:614620 CAPLUS
DN 143:116831
TI Preparation of quinacridonequinones and substituted derivatives of same for use as **pigments**
IN **Sung, Edward H.**; Dong, James Z.; **Robertson, George H.**
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005154207	A1	20050714	US 2004-757306	20040114
WO 2005071017	A1	20050804	WO 2004-US44025	20041230

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2004-757306 A 20040114
AB The invention relates to a process for producing a quinacridonequinone by oxidizing a quinacridone in a liquid medium (e.g., sulfuric acid) with a non-metal oxidant (e.g., sodium peroxydisulfate).

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:570222 CAPLUS
DN 143:98983
TI Process for conditioning azo **pigments** with surfactants of ethoxylate alkyl phenols
IN **Sung, Edward H.; Robertson, George H.; Velasquez, Humberto A.**
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005139128	A1	20050630	US 2003-751162	20031231
WO 2005065298	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43589	20041229

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-751162 A 20031231

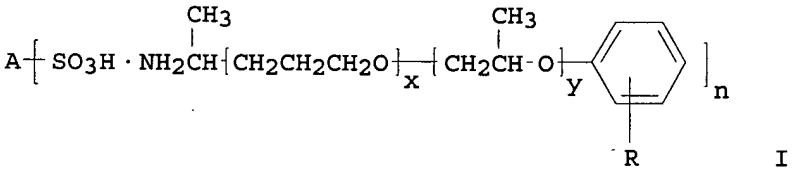
AB A process for conditioning an organic azo **pigment** comprises the steps of: (a) preparing an aqueous slurry of an azo **pigment** in the presence of a surfactant of ethoxylate alkyl phenols (e.g., nonylphenoxy poly(ethyleneoxy)ethanol) and an alkali (e.g., NaOH); and (b) heating the slurry at a temperature above about 70° resulting in conditioned organic azo **pigment**. The azo **pigment** is selected from the group consisting of naphthol reds, monoazo yellows, monoazo oranges, diarylide yellows and diarylide oranges. The conditioned azo **pigment** is useful for printing inks and coating such as solvent-based paints, water-based paints, and enamel-based paints.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:856729 CAPLUS
DN 141:351473
TI Treatment of high performance **pigments** with etheramine salts
IN Arthur, Kevin A.; **Robertson, George H.**; McLaren, George; Vilner, Stanislav G.; Forbes, Ronald R.
PA Sun Chemical Corporation, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004200387	A1	20041014	US 2003-412902	20030414
US 6926768	B2	20050809		
WO 2004092112	A2	20041028	WO 2004-US10461	20040406
WO 2004092112	A3	20050127		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-412902 A 20030414
GI



I

AB A method for enhancing the performance of a **pigment** composition containing an organic **pigment**, comprising adding 1-40 parts of an etheramine sulfonic acid salt I (A = organic **pigment**; x, y = 0-30; x + y ≥10; R = C2-18 alkyl; n = 1-4) to 100 parts organic **pigment**. The treated **pigment** is useful for ink base with good flow and gloss and improved transparency. Thus, 20 parts treated **pigment** obtained from copper phthalocyanine **pigment** Blue 15:3 81, copper phthalocyanine sulfonic acid 8 and Surfonamine MNPA 1000 (alkylphenoxypolyalkoxyamine) 11 parts was mixed with 80 parts nitrocellulose and diluted with nitrocellulose and solvent (2:1 ethanol and Et acetate), showing tinting strength 94.9%, gloss 59.0% and good transparency.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:780211 CAPLUS
DN 141:285768
TI Electrostatic charge developing toner containing β-type copper phthalocyanine
IN Arthur, Kevin A.; **Robertson, George** H.; Funakura, Seiji
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004185362	A1	20040923	US 2004-415169	20040517
PRAI WO 2001-IB2866	W	20011024		

OS MARPAT 141:285768
AB The present invention provides an electrostatic charge developing toner which uses a β-type copper phthalocyanine **pigment** that has a BET sp. surface area of 90 m2/g or greater as determined by the nitrogen adsorption method. The present invention has the following conspicuous effects: specifically, vivid cyan images can be obtained, and in cases where the toner of the present invention is used in combination with yellow toners or magenta toners, the resulting images are superior in terms of color reproducibility. Furthermore, if the longitudinal-lateral aspect ratio of the **pigment** particles is 1-3, the hue is greenish, and the color reproducibility is further improved. A toner using the above-mentioned β-type copper phthalocyanine **pigment** which further contains a phthalocyanine **pigment** derivative also shows a good charging stability.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:756879 CAPLUS
DN 139:262269
TI Continuous process for preparing **pigment** flushes for ink compositions
IN **Robertson, George H.**
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003177939	A1	20030925	US 2002-102422	20020320
	WO 2003080740	A1	20031002	WO 2003-US8315	20030319
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1485435	A1	20041215	EP 2003-711636	20030319
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	BR 2003008676	A	20050531	BR 2003-8676	20030319
	US 2005092203	A1	20050505	US 2004-956117	20041004
PRAI	US 2002-102422	A	20020320		
	WO 2003-US8315	W	20030319		

AB A process for continuous production of **pigment** flushes and an apparatus for carrying out the process is provided. The **pigment** press cake is first fluidized, and then with a hydrophobic liquid organic medium are fed into a twin screw extruder. The kneading of the organic medium and press cake between the twin screws flushes the **pigment** into the organic medium. The water phase and flushed **pigment** phase are separated by removing at least part of the water phase through a vent in the extruder. An impediment to the flow of material downstream of the water vent causes the flush to accumulate in the vented section for a period of time sufficient to remove the desired amount of the water phase. The flush works over the impediment and passes downstream to where vacuum is applied to remove residual water from the flush. The flush may be further combined with other ink ingredients to form an ink product.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:522305 CAPLUS
DN 137:80279
TI Process for the preparation of β-phase quinacridone
IN **Sung, Edward**; Kozak, Kathleen M.; **Robertson, George H.**; Chamberlain, Terrence R.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002088377	A1	20020711	US 2001-755451	20010105
US 6494949	B2	20021217		
WO 2002053651	A2	20020711	WO 2002-US1	20020104
WO 2002053651	A3	20021010		
W: BR, CA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
PRAI US 2001-755451	A	20010105		

OS CASREACT 137:80279
AB The process comprises (a) mixing 2,5-dianilinoterephthalic acid, 2,5-dianisidinoterephthalic acid and polyphosphoric acid at ≥85°; (b) diluting the reaction mixture with water; (c) drowning the diluted mixture in a water-miscible alkanol (e.g., methanol); (d) heating the slurry at 100-130° and 20-50 psi; and (e) recovering the β-phase quinacridone.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:466111 CAPLUS
DN 137:34523
TI Toluenesulfonic acid swelling of perylene **pigments**
IN **Sung, Edward**; **Robertson, George H.**; Arizo, Chris M.
PA Sun Chemical Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002048267	A2	20020620	WO 2001-US49878	20011101
	WO 2002048267	A3	20021031		
	W: CA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 6464773	B1	20021015	US 2000-710272	20001110
PRAI	US 2000-710272	A	20001110		

AB Swelling of crude perylene **pigment** by treatment with about 2-10 parts toluenesulfonic acid at an elevated pressure at 40-140°C results in a **pigment** with very fine particle size and high tinctorial properties after digesting with water. Prior-art processes required 10-20 parts sulfuric acid. An example was given which used toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and perylene red 179.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:444331 CAPLUS
DN 137:21503
TI Substantially pure gamma-phase quinacridone **pigment** of large particle size and its production
IN **Sung, Edward H.; Robertson, George H.; Velasquez, Humberto**
PA Sun Chemical Corporation, USA
SO U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6402829	B1	20020611	US 2000-741389	20001220
	US 2002073896	A1	20020620		
	CA 2433020	AA	20020627	CA 2001-2433020	20011220
	WO 2002050074	A1	20020627	WO 2001-US50106	20011220
	W: CA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	EP 1353920	A1	20031022	EP 2001-991527	20011220
	EP 1353920	B1	20040825		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	AT 274514	E	20040915	AT 2001-991527	20011220
	PT 1353920	T	20041029	PT 2001-991527	20011220
	ES 2223013	T3	20050216	ES 2001-1991527	20011220
PRAI	US 2000-741389	A	20001220		
	WO 2001-US50106	W	20011220		

AB An improved process for producing a substantially pure gamma-phase a quinacridone **pigment** or **pigment** derivative involves preparing an aqueous slurry of a crude quinacridone in the presence of caustic alkali and a nonpolar, water-immiscible solvent and heating the slurry at a temperature above about 120°C. In an example, an aqueous slurry of 2,5-dianilinoterephthalic acid cyclocondensation product, mineral spirits, and NaOH and a surfactant is heated at 150° to give a soft, opaque **pigment** of gamma form.

RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:391815 CAPLUS
DN 136:403214
TI Treatment of high-performance **pigments** with ether amine dispersing salts
IN **Robertson, George H.**; Arthur, Kevin A.; Schwartz, Russell J.; Vilner, Stanislav; McLaren, George
PA Sun Chemical Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002040596	A2	20020523	WO 2001-US51395	20011101
	WO 2002040596	A3	20030109		
	W: CA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 6471764	B1	20021029	US 2000-714657	20001116
	CA 2429011	AA	20020523	CA 2001-2429011	20011101
	EP 1337592	A2	20030827	EP 2001-987602	20011101
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
PRAI	US 2000-714657	A	20001116		
	WO 2001-US51395	W	20011101		

AB An ether amine **pigment**-dispersing salt for enhancing the dispersion performance of an organic **pigment** composition is obtained by adding to 100 parts **pigment** about 1-40 parts dispersing salt. The salt is prepared from an amine-terminated polyoxyalkylene and a sulfonated **pigment**. The dispersant-treated **pigments** have improved color strength and transparency. In an example, Jeffamine M2070/M2005 mixture is heated with Cu phthalocyaninesulfonic acid to give a dispersing salt which is used to treat Cu phthalocyanine blue.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:368581 CAPLUS
DN 136:387471
TI Polyphosphoric acid conditioning of organic **pigments**
IN **Sung, Edward H.**; **Velasquez, Humberto A.**; **Robertson, George H.**; Chambers, Veronica L.
PA Sun Chemical Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002038681	A2	20020516	WO 2001-US45043	20011101
	WO 2002038681	A3	20021017		
	W: CA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 6537362	B1	20030325	US 2000-710274	20001110
	CA 2428311	AA	20020516	CA 2001-2428311	20011101
	EP 1332184	A2	20030806	EP 2001-993652	20011101
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
PRAI	US 2000-710274	A	20001110		
	WO 2001-US45043	W	20011101		

AB Crude organic **pigments** are conditioned in a process which comprises heating, under high shear, 1 part of the crude **pigment** and about 0.5-1.9 parts polyphosphoric acid (PPA) or PPA Me ester at 90-160°C. This results in a finely divided product with high tinctorial strength and tinctorial stability in polymeric materials. In an example, N,N'-dimethyl-3,4,9,10-perylenetetracarboxylic diimide was kneaded with PPA at 120-135° and the product was digested with MeOH to give a **pigment** suitable for dispersion and extrusion in polyethylene.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:368580 CAPLUS
DN 136:387420
TI Production of pigmentary quinacridones
IN **Sung, Edward**; Putney, Jeremy; **Robertson, George H.**
PA Sun Chemical Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002038680	A2	20020516	WO 2001-US50642	20011101
	WO 2002038680	A3	20030123		
	W: CA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	CA 2429050	AA	20020516	CA 2001-2429050	20011101
	EP 1334154	A2	20030813	EP 2001-985158	20011101
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
PRAI	US 2000-710273	A	20001110		
	WO 2001-US50642	W	20011101		

OS CASREACT 136:387420
AB A process for preparing quinacridone **pigments** involving (a) preparing a reaction mixture of a substituted or unsubstituted 2,5-dianilinoterephthalic acid or ester thereof, and at least about 0.5 weight part acid as a dehydrating agent; (b) combining the reaction mixture through one or more heated zones at a temperature of about 80-300°C; and (c) mixing the resulting crude quinacridone composition with a liquid in which the quinacridone **pigment** is substantially insol. The process is very efficient and provides **pigments** with good tinctorial strength and transparency. In an example, 2,5-ditoluidinoterephthalic acid was cyclocondensed 2 h at 120-135° using polyphosphoric acid and the product was hydrolyzed to give magenta 2,9-dimethylquinacridone.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1984:408798 CAPLUS
DN 101:8798
TI Conditioning of crude phthalocyanine **pigment**
IN Johnson, Steven L.; McLaren, George; **Robertson, George H.**
PA Sun Chemical Corp., USA
SO Ger. Offen., 14 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3331998	A1	19840322	DE 1983-3331998	19830905
	DE 3331998	C2	19920109		
	US 4448607	A	19840515	US 1982-420083	19820920
	JP 60195161	A2	19851003	JP 1984-50776	19840316
PRAI	US 1982-420083	A	19820920		

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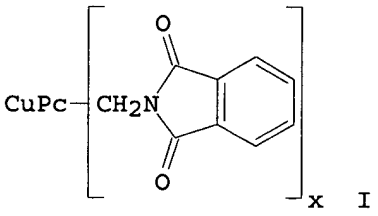

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AB Crude Cu phthalocyanine (CuPc) [147-14-8] is conditioned by (a) milling in the presence of 5-15% phthalimidomethylphthalocyanine (I; x = 0.6-2.1) or sulfonated I (II; 0.2-2.5 sulfo groups/mol.) but without a milling assistant, e.g., salt or solvent, or (b) by milling in the absence of milling assistant followed by mixing with I or II. The product can be used directly in printing ink or paint formulations.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1980:606237 CAPLUS
DN 93:206237
TI Treating azo **pigments**
IN **Robertson, George H.**
PA Sun Chemical Corp., USA
SO U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4220473	A	19800902	US 1979-50678	19790621
	GB 2055878	A	19810311	GB 1980-17468	19800528
	GB 2055878	B2	19830407		
	DK 8002390	A	19801222	DK 1980-2390	19800603
	DK 155949	B	19890605		
	DK 155949	C	19891030		
	FR 2459270	A1	19810109	FR 1980-13498	19800618
	FR 2459270	B1	19831216		
	DE 3022784	A1	19810122	DE 1980-3022784	19800618
	DE 3022784	C2	19880107		
PRAI	US 1979-50678	A	19790621		

AB Nonpenetrating, bright yellow **pigments** are prepared by treating azo arylamide **pigments** with dimer acid-based amines. Thus, a **pigment** suspension prepared by diazotizing 181 parts 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine 2HCl and coupling with 185.9 parts acetoacetanilide is combined with 44.8 parts dimer acid-based tetramine (Kenamine DD3695) and 14.8 parts 70% HOAc, heated to 95°, basified to pH 11.5 with 234.8 parts 50% NaOH, and heated 30 min. A printing ink prepared with this **pigment** does not penetrate uncoated paper and is superior in gloss, strength, and brightness to an ink prepared with **pigment** treated with N-tallow-1,3-propanediamine.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1976:407360 CAPLUS
DN 85:7360
TI **Pigment** composition in bead form
IN **Robertson, George H.**; Stirling, John A.
PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SO Ger. Offen., 27 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2536719	A1	19760304	DE 1975-2536719	19750818
	DE 2536719	C2	19870527		
	CH 613469	A	19790928	CH 1975-10604	19750814
	CA 1059704	A1	19790807	CA 1975-233706	19750819
	FR 2282459	A1	19760319	FR 1975-25732	19750820
	JP 51047026	A2	19760422	JP 1975-101696	19750821
	JP 59013547	B4	19840330		
	US 4175979	A	19791127	US 1977-838592	19771003
PRAI	GB 1974-36700	A	19740821		
	US 1975-602339	A1	19750806		

AB Nondusting, free-flowing **pigment** beads are prepared by stirring a mixture of 0.25-2.3 parts **pigment** (as aqueous dispersion) and 1 part protective colloid with an H2O-insol. organic carrier, m. <100°, at a temperature above the m.p. of the carrier. Thus, a dispersion of 30 parts C.I. **Pigment** Yellow 13 in 500 parts H2O is heated to 85°, added to a mixture of Natrosol 250 HR (hydroxyethyl cellulose) [9004-62-0] 0.75, dicychlohexyl phthalate (I) [84-61-7] 30, and H2O 200 parts, and stirred 45 min at 85° to give complete absorption of the **pigment** as 0.5-2 mm beads which can be readily dispersed in PVC. Reducing the I content to 6 parts gives 18 parts beads containing only 64% of the **pigment**.

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     (FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:40:23 ON 10 SEP 2005)
                DEL HIS
L1           18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ETHOXYLATE(W)ALKYL(W)PHENOL OR NONYLPHENOX
                Y(W)POLY(W)ETHYLENEOXY(W)ETHANOL OR OCTYLPHENOXY(W)POLY(W)ETHYL
                ENEOXY(W)ETHANOL)
L2            4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND PIGMENT
                D 1-4 BIB ABS
                E SUNG EDWARD/AU
L3            8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("SUNG EDWARD"/AU OR "SUNG EDWARD H"/AU)
                E ROBERTSON GEORGE/AU
L4           51 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ROBERTSON GEORGE H"/AU
                E VELASQUEZ HUMBERTO/AU
L5            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("VELASQUEZ HUMBERTO"/AU OR "VELASQUEZ
                HUMBERTO A"/AU)
L6           52 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR L4 OR L5
L7           14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND PIGMENT
                D QUE L7 STAT
                D 1-14 BIB ABS


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